

the fore wing *following* the faint submarginal white line instead of preceding it as it does in both *uncanaria* and *Californiaria*.

Our species should stand as follows :

- (1) *Plataea Californiaria*, Herr.-Sch.
= *personaria*, Hy. Edw.
- (2) *P. uncanaria*, Guenée.
- (3) *P. diva*, Hulst.
- (4) *P. trilinearia*, Packard.
=? *dulcearia*, Grote.

Californiaria seems to be widely distributed in the State, and to be common in April and May.

Uncanaria is not so common. My specimens were taken in Sonoma County in May.

Diva is rare in collections. The type was from the Argus Mountains (Riley), and my own specimen was received from Mr. F. Grinnell, who took it on the San Bernardino mountains, at an elevation of 8,500 feet.

Trilinearia is the most abundant form. Dyar's list gives Texas, Colorado, Arizona and Nevada as localities, and I can add to these California, Kansas, British Columbia and Alberta.

Dulcearia, Grote, is placed by Hulst as a synonym of *trilinearia*, and probably quite rightly. Grote, however, says that the two can readily be distinguished, and I must say I have never seen a specimen quite agreeing with Grote's diagnosis. Possibly Grote may have been misled by the very faulty figure in Monograph.

The *Cleora demorsaria* of Strecker,⁵ which is placed in the genus *Plataea* by Hulst, is said by Dr. Dyar to be based on a specimen of *Spodolepis substriataria*.

A NEW CANADIAN SPECIES OF COPIDOSOMA.

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The little Chalcidid parasites of Lepidopterous larvæ belonging to the genera *Copidosoma*, *Litomastix* and *Ageniaspis*, are of especial interest at this time, on account of the extraordinary discoveries in the development of these forms that have been made by Marchal and Silvestri. Mr. H. H. Lyman some time ago rearing a number of specimens of one of these insects from the larvæ of *Anacamptis lupinella*, Busck, taken on a species of *Lupinus* at Toronto, sent the reared specimens to the Depart-

(5) Lep. Rhop. Het., suppl. 2, p. 9.

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ment of Agriculture, at Washington, and Doctor Ashmead gave them the manuscript name of *Copidosoma Lymani*, n. sp. Dr. Ashmead's sad and serious illness has stopped his work surely for a long time to come, and, at Mr. Lyman's request, I have described the new form, and submit the description as follows :

Copidosoma Lymani, n. sp.—Female. Length, 0.92 mm.; expanse, 2.1 mm.; antennæ inserted quite at the mouth corner; cheeks about as long as the eyes; vertex slightly rounded above eyes; front well rounded. Facial depression beginning opposite lower third of eye, and continuing somewhat divergently to mouth border; a median carina beginning dorsad with a smooth, elevated tubercle, which is not distinct on its ventral aspect, and widening slightly towards mouth border. First funicle joint one-third length of pedicel and narrower; other funicle joints gradually increasing in length and extremely gradually in width. Face and notum, including tegulæ, finely shagreened; mesopleura faintly striate. Head and mesonotum metallic bluish-green; mesoscutum brown, with brownish metallic reflections; mesopleura dark metallic purplish, brownish and bronzy caudally; antennal scape, dark brown, lighter at extremities; flagellum dark honey-yellow, darker at joints; abdomen shining black; all femora brown; front tibiæ and all tarsi light yellowish; middle tibiæ brown near base; hind tibiæ with basal half brown.

Described from nine specimens. Host, *Anacamptis lupinella*. Habitat, Toronto, Canada. Collector and breeder, H. H. Lyman. Type No. 9779, U. S. National Museum.

CHIONEAL VALGA IN MINNESOTA.

On page 275, August, 1906, CAN. ENT., is an article from C. N. Ainslie, of Rochester, Minn., somewhat discrediting the finding of *Chionea valga* in Minnesota previous to his finding it in December, 1905.

I am just in receipt of a letter from Prof. J. M. Aldrich, in which he says that he has in his collection a specimen of this insect with Dr. Lugger's label on it. Further, that he distinctly remembers seeing, in Lugger's collection, in 1888, at least two more specimens of this insect. It would seem, then, that Dr. Lugger was justified in figuring it in his Second Annual Report, and that it was found in Minnesota previous to 1905.

In making up our report for 1905 on the Diptera of Minnesota, we used a figure found among the cuts here, drawn by Miss Housenstien, which Dr. Lugger evidently intended to use had he lived to carry out his plans.—F. L. WASHBURN, State Entomologist, St. Anthony Park, Minn.